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> THE best is not always low in price. Experienced housekeepers certify that PRINCESS flour produces superior results.

AMUSEMENTS.

\$5,000 Tiara for Nordica. A beautiful diamond tiara is to be pre erted to Mme. Nordica by her admirers ng the box and seat holders of the Metlitan Opera House, New York city. The corenet contains 233 diamonds, which range in size from one and one-half carats to oneeighth of a carat. There are about a dozen of the larger stones, and the total weight of the diamonds in the tiara is about thirty carats. Its cost will not be far from \$5,000. of Quality," for copyright purposes. The strikes the observer is its air of lightness. Lightness in effect and lightness in fact were are set is platinum, the heaviest of er made. Gold or silver would have been and silver tarnishes. The platinum almost as white and sparkling as the ds it holds. This sparkling effect is eatly enhanced by a delicate beading

The style of the coronet is that of Adams, is the time of the first empire. The tiars is built upon a base band of gold, which will rest upon the wearer's head and keep the diamond-set crown from sinking into the hair. This band is, however, only a round wire of gold about one-twelfth of an inch in diameter. At its ends are loops into which hairpins or ribbons may be fastened to secure the cornet to the head cornet to the head. Above this base and resting on wire uprights is the base proper of the tlara. This possists of a double line of diamonds, containing in all about seventy-five stones, inclosing a row of larger stones. Above this on either side is scroll work of diamonds, containing line of the seventy-five stones, inclosing a row of larger stones. Above this on either side is scroll work of diamonds, overtional grasses, and between these conventional flowers, all of diamonds. The tiaral stands were high in front and the center. is a remarkably effective specimen of r's work. It is an open, graceful c y-six diamonds. The tips of the sprigs ain the largest stones in the tiara, each holding a single stone, and the center he conventional flowers are also formed ie stones of large size. This cente ne hair. For this purpose it is provided with gold comb, which sits at right angles with

front. This comb serves to steady the en the entire jewel is worn. ea of making a gift to Mme. N said to have originated among some of her mirers at the Waldorf, but it did not be definite form until Mr. James Otis took n hand. He invited the great singer's ontribute for the purpose, bu The data for the presentation has not been fixed, but it will probably take place on one of the big nights when Nordica sings during coming supplementary season of opera

Joseph Arthur's New Play. The Boston Herald has the following about Jeseph Arthur's new play: "That remarkably ciever little child who bears the professional tically her debut as an actress at the Museum last evening in an unpretentious curtain raiser by Mr. Joseph Arthur, called 'Beware of the Dog,' now given in connection ware of the Dog, now given in connection with The Gay Parisians. Little Tuesday is one of the most talented children the American stage has presented. Her songs and dances have astonished and delighted great audiences, but legal interference has made her stage life uncomfortable. The child delights in the theater, and, in fact, young as she is, it is a great part of her life. She is well cared for and never has been overworked, and Mr. Arthur's little piece is just what she has needed. A simple-minded, poor, but big-hearted, German toymaker has lost his wife and a dearly beloved boy, and is left alone in the world with only his little daughter Freds to comfort him. Freda has a great St. Bernard dog, the one joy of her little rnard dog, the one joy of her little complaints come in from purse-proud ors that the dog is vicious, and one ularly bad-tempered man, named Van and, abuses and insults the poor old ther and threatens to shoot the dog. about to execute the threat when Fre-amiliates him with the intelligence that vicious dog has just saved the life of ttle child, who had broken through the ice of the village pond. The dog, Freda her poor old father, of course, benefit this act and the curtain falls on a happy out to execute the threat when Fre here is much pathos in this simple tch, and it affords Little Tuesday y good opportunities for displaying her it in both comedy and serious work. Her the dog was very clever, her comedy bits ith her father were fetching, and her pa-

To-Day's Theater Announcements. The Park has three days of lively vaude ille and burlesque by the "New Night Owls." ho begin their engagement there this afternoon. On Thursday James A. Reilly comes in "A German Soldier."

The big spectacular production "Zero" will be jut on at the Empire this afternoon for one week. It is the largest show of its kind ever put on at the Empire and requires a Sur-load of scenery and mechanical effects for its presentation.

Notes of the Stage. "The Grand Duke," Gilbert and Sullivan's lew opera produced at the Savoy Theater. London, this month, is not the success its authors would desire. Francis Wilson had an option on the American rights which he

ild not care to retain. Virginia Harned will go starring next seaon under the management of Augustus

Loje Fuller played last Monday night in Brooklyn, the night of the blizzard, to \$1,662. the went down to Philadelphia on Tuesday

Hoyt's "A Temperance Town" will be taken on the road next season, with George Richards and Eugene Canfield as the stars of the

Lole Fuller says: "So far as I can find ot, Marie Cabill is about the only American ancer who has never made any attempt to

had every opportunity to do so, had she been disposed, inasmuch as she helped me very greatly in getting up my various dances in Paris. I feel very much indebted to her, and in token of that feeling I have presented a new and hitherto untried dance to her. This dance requires an outlay of several thousand dollars, and I am going to put it on for Miss Cahill here in New York. She will, of course, repay the money I have actually laid out, but further than that she will not be called upon for any expenditure." La Loie described the dance to the Dramatic News, but requested that no publication should be but requested that no publication should be made concerning the details. It is to be a very elaborate, original and picturesque affair, and should create as great a sensation as the one introduced by "La Lole" herself at Koster & Bial's.

When Lillian Russell goes traveling next season under the management of Canary and Lederer she will have her own hotel palace car, which is to wear her name. This car was made for the late Emperor of Brazil, but was never delivered to him, and has follows: not been used. It is probably the handsomest and most complete vehicle of the kind ever

Albert Chevalier, the English "coster" singer, seems to have made a great American hit at Koster & Bial's Music Hall. It is to be hoped that this man whom the country has heard about for so long will follow the example of Guilbert and "La Loie" and make a Western tour so that all may have an opportunity to hear the original "coster."

James W. Harkins, jr., and his collaborator, Edwin Barbour, returned from Cuba last week, where they have been to gather material for the new play which they are writing for William A. Brady. They seemed very glad to have reached home with whole skins. They visited Havana, which they picture as being in a very excited condition. Americans are cordially hated by the Spanish people, on account of the attitude of Congress toward Cuba, and the lives of citizens of the United States are far from safe in the streets of that city. The two play writers were chased by angry mobs on more than one occasion during their five days' stay, and were constantly cursed and sneered stay, and were constantly cursed and sneered at whenever they appeared upon the street. They state that they found material enough for several melodramas, and they have brought back with them a large number of hotographs from which the scenery for the new work will be painted.

Paderewski has presented to Theodore Thomas a silver drinking horn, lined with gold. The horn is inscribed, "To Theodore Thomas, the grand conductor, the true man and the cherished friend, in admiration and love from Ignace J. Paderewski."

Pauline Hall, the comic opera prima donna, who is Mrs. George B. McLellan in private life, became the mother of a nine-pound girl Friday. The important event occurred in the Hotel Majestic, where Mrs. McLellan has resided since her return to New York two months ago. She was starring in the opera "Doroas," which closed its career, temporarily, in Cincinnati, early in January. Pauline Hall was married to Mr. McLellan early in 1892, shortly after she had obtained a divorce from Charles White, a clerk in a New York broker's office. She is a Cincinnati girl of German parentage, her maiden nati girl, of German parentage, her maiden name being Schmittgal. The little one who arrived Friday is her first child. Mr. Mc-Lellan is manager for Nat Goodwin, and will sail for Europe in a few days to take charge of the comedian's Australian tour.

Frances Hodgson Burnett has produced : dramatization of her latest novel, "A Lady time of Queen Anne.

The latest society fad, a fashion set by actresses, is a thick, silver bangle bracelet. as big around as one's finger, and elaborately hammered and chased. Its exact counterlooking amulets. Women are very much like sheep in the matter of following their leader in adopting any new fashion. So it doesn't one to know that every other actress in New York is propitiating the fates by wearing at least one thick silver be "for luck." There are but four leadorate their wrist with at least one of these immensely becoming gew-gaws.

IN THE SLUMS.

Maud Ballington Booth on the Work of the Salvation Army.

Harper's Weekly. Few can estimate the difficulties that surround many of 'hose to whom we go. I do not wonder that those who leave God and His power out of the question give up the problem of the reformation of criminals spair, and inform the world that some through heredity, and others through en-vironment, are rendered absolutely irre-deemable. Human effort and human schemes often fail most miserably, but we in the Salvation Army believe with all the strength of the old mystics in the power of God. We come across many cases in our slum work where both these great fac-tors, heredity and environment, have worked against the criminal, and yet we can record, even in such cases, wonderful change of heart and life and the eradication

When I speak of the slum work, I refer not to the ordinary work of the army, as seen in the different cities where our forces are tolling in their halls and in the open air with those tactics that have become so widely known. I refer to a special branch of our work which is carried on in the worst quarters of the great cities by band of women who have in dress and the helpless and outcast. They live in some tenement in the very worst neighborhood, possess only the barest necessities so far s food and clothing are concerned, their ing of coarse material, over which they wear a common kitchen apron to keep them on the level with the poor women among whom they dwell. The army bonnet is discarded for a plain little black hat and a shawl takes the place of the pulsars.

and a shawl takes the place of the uniform coat.

The idea may, perhaps, enter the mind of some people that these women have been reclaimed from amongst the outcasts, and hence, feel this life no sacrifice. That is not so. Our officers in the slums are, all of them, women of a good, pure record, coming from the same class as our other officers, and knowing nothing of the slums and its horrors until they willingly embrace a life of sacrifice among its denizens for Christ's sake and the sake of the poor and lost they would belp and rescue. Their work is not to train, and educate, and elevate their neighbors; in fact, their neighbors, many of them, feel no desire nor inclination to be either educated or elevated. Their life-work is to comfort, to help and to win them from sin to purity by loving efforts. They do not go to refine the vulgar or to dispense charity to the needy. They go efforts. They do not go to refine the vulgar or to dispense charity to the needy. They go to fight the cause of the misery, squalor and wretchedness—sin—and they do it in the most practical fashion. You would not find these girls giving tracts to the starving or preaching sermons in the desolate house where hungry, unwashed children crowd around the helpless mother's sick bed; though their object is the blessing of the soul, and though their work is religious through and through, their religion takes a common-sense and practical method. They go forth to win the people by love; to make them ashamed of impurity by contact with purity; that they may be weary of the darkness of sin by seeing an object lesson of the light and brightness of the Christ life. It is their life of willing toil and joyful self-sacrifiee that makes an impression deeper than any sermon ever made.

SELLING "ROOSEVELT'S TEETH."

Peculiar Contrivance Which Amuses New Yorkers.

New York Evening Sun. Acting Captain Groo, of the Mulbery-street office station, arraigned in the Centre-street Police Court this morning a young man whom he charged with "selling Roosevelt's whistling teeth." "Sold President Roosevelt's teeth, did you say?" inquired Magistrate Wentworth in as-tonishment, "sold President Robsevelt's

The police captain then took from his pocket what appeared to be an immense set of false teeth. He handed them to the magistrate. They were made of tin, and repre-sented an upper and lower set of abnormally large teeth of milky whiteness, while the large teeth of milky whiteness, while the gums were a bright red. Placing them in the mouth, one could make a most hideous sound by blowing through them. They are called "Teddy Roosevelt whistling teeth," and cost, when sold by the street fakir, 5 cents. They were placed on the market a few days ago, the patent being applied for only on March 5. It is said they are stamped out by machinery and cost less than stamped out by machinery and cost less than a cent a set to manufacture. Well. I can't see that this is a crime.' said Magistrate Wentworth. Captain Groo then explained that he had Under the management of Walter Turner, so John Kennedy, of 439 West Thirty-fifth street, selling the whistles without a license at the corner of Houston street and the Bowery, where a big crowd had collected. Kennedy explained that he had forgotten to

get one, and if released would go to the Mayor's marshal and obtain the necessary

METHODISTS

ALL RICHMOND PULPITS OCCUPIED BY CONFERENCE DELEGATES.

Sermon by Bishop Bowman at the First Church - Laymon Pushing Their Organization to the Front.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., March 29 .- To-day was distinctly a Methodist day here, and at every church, with but an exception or two, Methodist sermons were heard. The ministers were assigned to the various churches as

First M. E.—Love feast, conducted by the Rev. J. W. Lowry, of Kingstown, the Rev. R. D. Spellman, of Fort Wayne, and the Rev. A. G. McCarter, of Warsaw. Sermon by Bishop Thomas Bowman, followed by the ordination of deacons. Memorial services conducted by the conference secretaries and followed by the ordination of elders. Epworth League devotional services, conducted by the Rev. J. A. Beatty, of Ligonier, and pentecostal service conducted by the Rev. J. H. Hollingsworth, of Greencastle.

Grace M. E.—Dr. C. H. Payne, of New York, general missionary secretary. Epworth League devotional service, conducted by the Revs. J. K. Waltz, of Auburn, and by the Revs. J. K. Waltz, of Auburn, and L. A. Beeks, of Hartford City. Sermon by the Rev. A. S. Peterson, of Knightstown. Fifth M. E.—The Rev. E. T. Gregg, of De-

Third M. E.-The Rev. B. Sawyer, of Go-shen, and the Rev. Charles Harvey, of An-First Presbyterian—The Rev. Frank G. Browne, of Huntington, and the Rev. D. C. Woolpert, of Tipton.

Second Presbyterian—The Rev. J. A. Patterson, of Denver, and the Rev. C. B. Wilcon, of Denver, and the Rev. C. B. Wilcon

United Presbyterian-The Rev. J. M. Driver, of Marion, and the Rev. M. E. Nethercut, of Greenfield. East Main-street Friends—The Rev. G. Eldridge, of Anderson, and the Rev. E. Semens, of Goshen. South Eighth-street Friends—The Rev. A. W. Lamport, of Wabash, and the Rev. L. A. Beeks, of Hartford City.

Whitewater Friends—The Rev. C. W. Smith, of Dublin, and the Rev. W. M. Nelson, of Union City.

First English Lutheran—The Rev. J. C.

Murray, of Atlanta, Ga., head of the Gammon School of Theology, and the Rev. C. U.

English Lutheran-The Rev.

King, of Columbia City, and the Rev. L. M. Krider, of Portland. St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran-The Rev. First Baptist-The Rev. C. C. Cissel. Fort Wayne, and the Rev. A. S. Wooten, of Kendallville. Christian-The Rev. W. W. Martin, North End Mission-The Rev. J. M. Stewart, of Fort Wayne, and the Rev. F. M. Stamm, of Point Isabelle. African M. E.-The Rev. W. R. Wones, Weslevan Methodist-The Rev. M. Mott, of Mentone, and the Rev. W. R. Su man, of Lagrange. ond Baptist-The Rev. B. S. Hollopeter, Selma, and the Rev. W. E. Grose, of

New Paris, O .- The Rev. O. S. Harrison, Eaton, O.-The Rev. J. H. Harwell, of BISHOP BOWMAN'S SERMON.

The First Church was packed to its utmost capacity to hear the sermon by Bishop Bowman and many were unable to secure seats. The love feast and testimony meeting preng were well attended and interesting. and throughout the morning services there was much that was characteristic of old-time Methodism. The testimony meeting everybody present seemed to be happy power to any considerable extent his effor: of this morning did not betray it. showed a good memory, a ready speech, a wealth of anecdote, and unbounded knowledge of the Scriptures and his power to move an audience to tears or laughter were fully manifested. His sermon was not one filled with great oratory and logic, but was instead a narrative, one that went straight home to all who heard him. His theme was the paramount importance of the religion of Christ, and, Christ-like, he illustrated it nearly all the way through with incidents that had come under his personal observance during the more than twenty years that he has been a bishop. The other services were also well attended and it is probable that more people went to

thurch here to-day than on any day for a Rev. H. N. Herrick, presiding elder of the Muncie district, reported a very successf year, with no deaths among the ministers families. In four years the district has inministerial salaries \$10,000. The salaries agflected for missions. Revivals in all the charges were successful and twelve of them had over fifty conversions. From twenty-one charges 781 probationers were received and 469 came in by letter. Five churches were built and one superannuated preacher

The Rev. A. E. Mann, presiding elder of the Richmond district, also presented his report. He had three superannuated deaths and the same number among local preachraised. He spoke favorably of the condition of all the Richmond churches. There is an district but two, and there are thirty-two senior chapters and twenty-two four thousand. The Epworth Herald has a dation of 446. There were 625 conversions and 578 accessions, and there was a net increase in membership of three hundred. Successful revivals were held in nearly every charge. Charlottesville had 110 conand Olive Hill had twenty. A. L. Forkner, of Redkey, was placed on

the superannuated list. PREACHERS' HELPMEETS. Yesterday afternoon the Conference Association of Preachers' Wives, Widows and Hill, of Muncie, for president, the presiding elders' wives of each district for vice presidents, and Mrs. S. J. Mellinger, of Huntertown, for secretary. Mrs. C. G. Hudson, of Elkhart, addressed the meeting, describing the duties and work of a minister's wife and the importance of her work in connection with that of her husband and the church. of ministers' wives and more workers in the church and benevolent societies. Mrs. G. N. Eldridge, of Anderson, talked on Bible study. The Rev. F. G. Browne, of Huntington, presided over the educational anniversary last evening, and the address was delivered by the Rev. C. H. Payne, of New York, corresponding secretary of the board of education of the church. He called attention to education in Methodism and the work that the denomination is doing to advance it. This church has great possibilities. recting the right education for Methodists, and the church has a system of education, beginning with the Sunday school and ending with the college, that is incomparable. The Rev. J. C. Dorwin, of Anderson, conference secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, re-ported \$1,538 collected for the work the past year, which was a decrease of over \$700 from The Rev. J. C. Hartzell, of Cincinnati corresponding secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society, also spoke, confining his re-marks to the work of that society. Schools

are being built and good is being accomplished through this agency. The colored boys and girls are coming to the front and helping themselves. He told of the colleges in the South controlled by the Methodist Church and the good results that are coming from the education of the poor, and espe-cially the colored. His address was illustrated with stereopticon views, showing real life in the South.

is quite probable that this session of annual conference will be remembered for the fact that it is the one that will see the birth of a new organization-the lay conference. Of course, there has been a lay conference all along, but it has never been organized into any tangible shape; it has been rather on the hit-and-miss order. It ganization, and the work of securing it was set about. The matter of formulating the organization was placed in the hands of the following committee on Saturday afternoon:
Fort Wayne district, J. M. Garrell; Goshen district, Ira Bachelor; Kokomo district; Dr. Overholær; Muncle district, J. W. Wilson; Warsow district, T. J. Bolinger; Richmond district, Isaac Jenkinson. There is nothing more noticeable about the conference than the fact that the laymen are pushing to the front and demanding recognition and equal representation in the conferences, and they

Winoua Assembly Appointments.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 29.-The Rev.

the physical culture of women at the as-sembly. Mr. Fred Barnes, of this city, who is to be a director of athletics and aquatics, is arranging for a larger supply of row-boats and for additional apparatus for the gymnasium. There will be a regular normal course in physical culture and instruction in all games, field and track athletics and

CHAMBERLAIN'S MEDAL.

Honored by Congress for Performing a Courageous Deed in Battle.

Captain Orville T. Chamberlain, late of the Seventy-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, has received a medal of honor voted him by Congress, and the Elkhart Review thus tells the story of the deed which it commemorates:

At the time Captain Chamberlain distinguished himself sufficiently to deserve this recognition he had barely passed his minority, though he had advanced from a private to the captaincy of his company in consequence of the zeal he had manifested in the defense of his country, and on the day mentioned was acting adjutant of his regiment. The brigade to which his regiment was attached had opened the battle of was attached had opened the battle of Chickamauga and received the first onslaught of the rebel army, holding their lines against repeated assaults, until the rebels had actually turned their flank and were driving the Union forces in their rear. Along about II o'clock in the ferencon Captain Chamberlain found his men were stripped of ammunition and with the knowledge that he had the day before passed the Ninth Indiana and shook hands with Major Braden ne bethought him that that regiment might possibly spare him some cartridges. Regardless of the peril that awaited him and thinking only of the sore needs of his men, who were momentarsore needs of his men, who were momentarily expecting another assault from the enemy, this gallant officer traversed nearly a mile of ground swept by rebel buliets as with hail, and securing a supply of ammunition retraced his steps unflinchingly, though the fire of the enemy had in no way slackened. To a representative of the Review Major Braden gave the following information regarding the event so far as he knew of it: Yes, I saw that Captain Chamberlain had been awarded a medal and I'm mighty glad of it," said Major Braden to a Review reporter. "Of course, you understand, there

were very few, comparatively, who did not do their duty as a soldier should, as they found them, but when a man has done exceptionally brave deeds I think he ought to have special recognition, and that's why it made me glad to hear of the President's action. It was certainly a gallant act in the Captain and I remember well the incident so far as I was connected with dan both had been swept from the field and back to Chattanooga. He impressed upon us the necessity of standing together, in the possible hope, that, unitel, we might make an opening and escape; otherwise we would be captured. The ammunition wagons had been cut off from us and we had no prospect of getting more after the supply in each man's cartrilge tox gave out. Quite a distance to our right, also on the front line, was the Seventy-fourth Indiana, of which Captain Chamberlain, of Company G, was then acting adjutant. They had been doing their share of the fighting, I tell you. Well, as I said, it was about 11 o'clock. My company, C, of the Ninth Indiana, was near the center of our regiment. All at once I noticed Captain Chamberlain, and he quickly and urgently approached me and briefly explained his mission. He wanted ammunition. His regiment was without cartridges and an onslaught on that part of the line was expected any minute. He had worked his way to our regiment, passing the rebels' fire for nearly a mile, and where it was not only tempting, but actually taunting faith. Well, my boys couldn't spare enough to do him much good, but I thought that if each of the other nine companies could do as well it might altogether fix him out. So I took him to the commander of each company, introduced him and explained his errand. Well, sir, we fitted him out with a rubber blanketful of cartridges, and he started back. Its weight? Well, the ball of a Springfield cartridge weighed an ounce, not counting the shell and powder. It was a mighty good load, but the Captain was strong as a buck in those days. No, he couldn't crawl back, but had to stand nis mission. He wanted ammunition. e couldn't crawl back, but had to stand upright, and his return was more risky than his coming. I tell you, it is hard to imagine the extreme peril from which the captain was providentially saved. Some personally, but was not known to the other captains in our regiment. He would have ne reached our brigade, when some one told with him the day before, when our regi-ment halted and the Seventy-fourth passed by. In fact, it was his brigade that later opened the battle. The Captain's was a brave soldier's deed, and I'm heartily glad he'll get to wear a medal. It was one of

the grandest exhibitions of courage in the hardest battle of the war.' FIRE-PROOF PETROLEUM. Process Discovered for Rendering Crude Oil Uninflammable.

Joseph Bahney, of this place, has discovered a chemical process for treating crude petroleum which neutralizes the gases and renders it absolutely fire-proof up to a tem-perature of at least 150 degrees. A reporter vho called upon Mr. Bahney was ushered prised to see him clear off the center table, as though the experiments were to be conducted there. Mr. Bahney laughed goodnaturedly at the reporter's remonstrance against such an obviously dangerous pro-

the reporter to smell. It was undoubtedly crude petroleum. Mr. Bahney said he got it from one of the Four Mile wells in the Allegheny field. No odor but that of crude oil gheny field. No odor but that of crude oil could be detected by the sense of smell.

Mr. Bahney poured about half the oil into the pan. Then he took an ordinary lamp wick, and, after thoroughly saturating it with the oil lit one end, leaving the other end in the pan of oil. It burned about as a kero-sene lamp does with the chimney removed. He slowly lowered the wick into

oil until only one corner of lighted top remained unsubmerged. nge to say, the oil in the pan Strange to say, the oil in the pan did not catch fire. As long as a portion of the wick remained above the oil it burned steadily and brightly, the size of the flame corresponding to the amount of wick left uncovered. When the wick was entirely submerged in the oil the flame was extinguished.

Then Mr. Bahney lifted the wick out again and lit it. This time, instead of submerging it, he extinguished the blaze by slowly pouring oil upon it from the bottle. This was to show that no gas had generated from the oil left in the bottle. It was a strange thing to see a fire extinguished by pouring oil

The oil had been treated by a chemical pro-cess which is a secret with Mr. Bahney. Its discovery by him is not an accident, but is the result of many years of study and experimenting. Though he has never been engaged in the production or refining of pe-troleum, he has lived in the oil country the greater part of his life, and like nearly every one else here, is familiar with the oleaginous fluid. He was quite a student of chemistry in his younger days, and the idea suggested tself to him that there might be discovered a process of treating the natural oil chemically in such a way as to cheapen the manufacture and improve the quality of illuminating oils. He has since been working upon the idea and thinks he has solved the prob-

The importance of the discovery is at once apparent. Mr. Bahney claims that his process is practically inexpensive and very simple. It can be applied to the treatment of crude petroleum to any extent desired. It will eliminate the natural cil, rendering it safe from explosion or fire, either while in the process of refining or while in storage. More than this, it obviates the necessity of More than this, it obviates the necessity of removing the benzine and other volatile components of the refined oil before it can be used for illuminating purposes, while at the same time it does not destroy its usefulness as an illuminant. Of course, the crude oil is too heavy to be burned satisfactorily as an illuminating oil, but Mr. Bahney claims that he can run it through a still by his process and procure a light oil, which, without the removal of the benzine and naphtha, is a safer and better illuminant than the kerosene now in use. It will stand a fire test up safer and bester muminant than the kero-sene now in use. It will stand a fire test up to from 140 to 150 degrees, and will produce a bright, steady flame, with no smoke or gas. Moreover, the residue of the crude is a better lubricating oil than is produced by the refining process now in use. It is apparent at once that this will greatly simplify and cheapen the refining of petroleum.

Mr. Bahney has already applied for a patent on his process.

Freight or Palace Car, Which? How long will Miss Florence Pullman's wedding train be?

IN POLITICS FOR FUN

MR. PLATT, OF NEW YORK, SAYS THAT IS HIS ONLY OBJECT.

Subtle Methods of the Man Who Said to Be More Powerful than Conkling Ever Was.

Chicago Chronicle

Seated in his higa backed arm chair in his office at 49 Broadway, New York, Thomas C. Platt was chatting about politics with a Republican leader when the latter suddenly

"What on earth are you in politics fo Platt? You manifest no ambition for ofexcept for its bestowal upon others, and you devote a vast deal of time to th game. What is your object?"

The boss of the Empire State Republican party gazed out of the window for a moment and then answered: "I do it more for amusement than for ordinary use can take the place of the 152

anything else. I am beyond having any personal ambitions, you know. Yes," he added with a smile, "it amuses me, and the commendation of some of the best law-I like the excitement it affords."

wields more power in the Republican party

of New York than any man who ever lived, not forgetting Conkling. It would be difficult to imagine the same end attained by more opposite methods than the methods Mr. Conkling and those of Mr. Platt. Conkling, imperious, arrogant, masterful in temperament, swayed his party by the impetuous force which overrode all resistance. Platt, silent, gentle of manner, soft speech, coldly persistent under reverses, goes around obstacles and leaves them iso lated and impotent. Yet Platt himself is almost unseen and unheard. On a brisk political day politicians are seen in throngs in his anteroom or seated, like customers in a barber shop, along the walls of his inner office awaiting the call for "next." Mr. Platt sees all these men, sees every-body who calls to see him, and answers every letter that comes to him and that requires an answer, although his personal mail is said to be larger than that of any it. I: was along about 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Sunday, the second day of the fight. Our colonel had called the captains wide acquaintance and everybody in all the tion from Mr. Platt, an attention ra all the way from a kind reception to a s

sense of appreciative favors yet to come, STUDENT OF HUMAN NATURE. He is first and above all things a studen of human nature, is Mr. Platt. He began it away back in the time when he was county clerk of Tioga county, clerk of the county and clerk of the court at the sam That was many years ago, for he was of sixty-two-a young man of sixty-two, to

shrewd, and has good sense to go with his little friendly and obliging—ready to ac-commodate people and put himself out of the way for them."

This is the keynote of his political life and he struck it all those years back when he was the brisk, active, obliging young cierk of Tioga. The office furnished the raw material in the shape of men to get acquainted with, and he supplied the snrewdness and the good sense. The product turned and was of vote making power. In nfluence in his native State he became a political power in his native county long before anybody knew he had been reaching out for the elements of that force. The first exhibition that old political war olican convention for the nomination ngress. The district then consisted of Broome and Schuyler was exactly offset by the vote of Tioga and Tompkins. Mr. and made a good Congressman, but he had and Mr. Platt and some others in Tomp-kins and Tioga counties thought it was time for a change. So they produced Milo W. Geodrich as a candidate. Mr. Platt led Goodrich forces. The convention gainst eleven votes from Tloga and Tompkins. Over two thousand ballots were taken. Neither side would yield an inch. The deadlock seemed hopeless. Mr. Platt had to go to Grand Rapids, Mich., on business, and the convention supplied a su stitute to vote for him. When he got

Grand Rapids a dispatch was awaiting him. It told him that neither Hotchkiss nor Goodrich had the nomination, but that he, Platt, had been nominated. DECLINED HIS FIRST HONOR. Then there were rumors of sharp practice Mr. Platt hurried home, forced the reasdeclined the nomination. Then the convenwent on doggedly until within three days of the election, and then Hotchkiss walked off with the prize. Platt's attitude in the he had developed made his own nomination ney placed upon it a small tin pan. Then he had developed made his own homination he brought from another room a large bot- at the expiration of Mr. Hotchkiss's term

Senate, but that was only an episode in the game of politics which he had played for the game's own sake until he has become the adept that he is. The prizes in it are nothing to him compared with its absorbing excitement. It is the bread, meat and champagne of his existence. He sits down to a political campaign as a master player sits down to chess. He does not shoot, nor does he fish—except as a fisher of men. Of the theater he is but moderately fond. He reads theater he is but moderately fond. He reads novels a good deal, because he travels a good deal, and they fill in the time when he has finished with the newspapers. In addition to the tremendous influence which his connection with political affairs has given him, Mr. Platt has a magnetism peculiarly his own. He does not look it, but he has. His face is a cold, almost forbidding, one in repose. Its lines are lines of concentration, sternness, almost. His eyes are light in color and have a heavy, dull, wearied expression. He is thin, pale and bloodless in appearance. He dresses neatly, but somberly. There is an absolute lack of what is called heartiness in either his presence or his manner. But it is when he meets one whom heartiness in either his presence or his manner. But it is when he meets one whom
he wishes to gain that the mystery of his
winning power with men is apparent. The
cold sternness of his face vanishes. The
cold face fairly beams welcome and there is
a hint of dignified deference of manner toward the stranger that is subtly flattering.

Physically not a strong man the life of Physically not a strong man, the life of clocklike regularity he leads would be a necessity even were it not to his taste. Every morning at 6:30 he is up, and every morning at 7:30 he is at breakfast. Nine o'clock every morning finds him at his desk in the express company's offices. On the way downtown he reads the morning papers and on the way uptown he reads the evening papers. That is all the time he needs or can spare to keep himself abreast with the events of the day. He dines between 6 and 7, and after dinner goes, generally alone, for a walk, from which he returns between 9 and 9:30. At 11 o'clock he is in bed. The Platts have never maintained a private house in New York and for twelve years have made their home at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Although Mr. Platt is wealthy and is rapidly adding to his possessions, both he and Mrs. Platt are very democratic in their tastes and mode of living.

He Practiced Economy. Physically not a strong man, the life

He Practiced Economy. Philadelphia Record.

A newly-married man, who had never had much experience in doing small jobs about the household, told several of his associates of his first attempt to gain his wife's approval by doing a favor for her. "You know I am very fond of dogs," said he. Well, I purchased a fine little fox terrier pup, and he was so full of ginger that he chewed up everything he could get at about the house, and nearly worried my wife's pet cat to death. Then she suggested that I get a carpenter to build a pen in the yard for him. But I was strong on the myself. The first thing I did was to order twelve feet of wire netting. It was the kind with holes in it about two inches in diameter. This cost me \$3. When I got home I found I had to have four posts, each five feet long, and these cost me \$2.

After I got the posts planted I had no harmonic and nalls. The property of the posts planted I had no harmonic and nalls. The property of the posts planted I had no harmonic and nalls. The property of the person of the Rennais sance," by Rombord D. yard for him. But I was strong on the economy lay, and resolved to build the pen myself. The first thing I did was to order

called my wife to bring out the pup, and I also expected to receive her congratulations. Triumphantly I placed the dog inside the inclosure and then waited to have my wife bestow her praise. The pup walked around the inclosure and then deliberately climbed up the coarse netting as easily as if it had been a step-ladder and fell over on the outside, and he's been at large ever since."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Woollen's Indiana Digest of Supreme and Appellate Court Opinions. The Bowen-Merrill Company has recently issued in two volumes of 1,940 pages, "Woollen's Indiana Digest." The work represents many months of patient and intelligent labor by the author, William Watson Woollen, of the Indianapolis bar. It covers the Supreme Court reports of Indiana from Volume 73 to 140, and the twelve volumes of the Appellate Court, embracing all decisions from 1881 to 1895, inclusive, being more than one-half of all the cases decided by the Indiana courts of last resort. Mr. Woollen's two volumes, with the ten volumes of Ripley's Digest, cover all the decisions of the Indiana courts, and for volumes of Supreme and Appellate Court reports. Mr. Woollen's work has received yers in the State. Judge McBride expressed Though in politics only for fun, Mr. Platt | the opinion that "the profession of the State will find it indispensable and the equal in every way of any digest in our library." The purpose of the author has been, first, to present the law as it has been decided by the courts of last resort in Indiana, without omitting a single point; and, second, to arrange all this matter in such a form that it may be found by the lawyer when he wants it. A careful and separate exami-nation of the opinions has been made from a study of the cases, which insures ac-curacy and thoroughness. A new feature of this work is a full list of all the words and phrases that have been defined or con-strued by the courts during the period covered by the digest. To escape the criticism which applied to so many books of reference, namely, that the index does not indicate, Mr. Woollen has made an index so exhaustive that it seems impossible that the person consulting the work cannot find what he seeks. In short, in the preparation of these volumes Mr. Woollen has spared no effort which experience could suggest to make them useful and desirable for the great profession for which they were intend ed. The price of the two volumes is \$15 net. Their typographical execution is most creditable to the Indianapolis publishers.

"Evolution and Dogma."

A notable contribution to the literature of evolution is "Evolution and Dogma," by stantial advancement conferred with a the Rev. J. A. Zahm, professor of physics in the University of Notre Dame. The author is a member of the Roman Catholic priesthood and also a very learned scientist, and this work is an attempt to reconcile the theory of evolution with the teachings of the Bible and the doctrines of the Catholic Church. It is a very able effort in that direction. The first part of the book is an exhaustive review of the different theories point. The author is a firm believer in evolution, but does not fully accept any of the present theories. He thinks the true, allembracing theory of evolution, the one that will explain all the mysteries of biology, is yet to be supplied, but as to the fact of evolution he has no doubt. The second part of the work is an exhaustive exposition of the relations between evolution and the different systems of philosophy and the doctrines of the Catholic Church. The conclusion reached is that evolution itself is an ennobling conception, and that faith and religion have nothing to fear from it. The work shows great learning in the various point. The author is a firm believer in evoluwork shows great learning in the various fields of science, philosophy and theology. Its value is enhanced by an excedent alphabetical index. Cloth, gilt top, \$2. Published by D. H. McBride & Co., 160 Adams

Other New Books. "The Parson's Proxy," by Kate W

Hamilton, is a tale of the Southern mountain The hero of the story, a rough native, inwards tries to atone for his wrong by do n comes a Christian, and later makes supreme sacrifice in the latter's behalf. The ry is well written and has real interest. Cloth, \$1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The American Book Company, Cincinnati has issued "Germania Texts," No. 9; "Kurz Wielands Oberon," paper, 10 cents; Chien de Brisquet and Other Stories,' French, edited for school use by L. C. Syms, boards, 35 cents; "An Introduction to the Study of American Literature," by Prof. Brander Matthews, an admirable book for students, thoroughly American in spirit and calculated to stimulate the reading of American authors. Cloth, \$1. All the publicapaid, on receipt of price.

"The Adventures of Hatim Tai," a ro mance translated from the Persian by Duncan Forbes, consists of seven connected those of the Arabian Nights Entertainments. In exciting interest, fascinating ro-mance and imaginative richness of ad-venture it bears favorable comparison with those famous masterpieces. Aside from its interest as a romance the story has a pure and elevated tone. It is edited with intro-duction by William R. Alger. Boston: Ginn

"Bayard Taylor," by Albert H. Smith, appears in the series of American Men of Letters, edited by Charles Dudley Warner. Bayard Taylor gained a high place in American literature. This work, which is appreciative and sympathetic account of his literary career. It conveys to all literary aspirants a valuable lesson of the winning quality of unflagging industry and conscientious work. Cloth, \$1.25. Houghton, Mifflin

Those who did not read "A Singular Life," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, when it was published as a serial in the Atlantic Monthly should obtain and read the bound volume It is one of the author's best stories, and besides its intrinsic interest and strength, it is delightfully written and abounds in realistic sketches of New England types of character. The spirit of the book is fine, and in spite of some inequalities in the workmanship it shows sustained power and interest. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The popularity of Captain Charles King's stories is an established fact in literature with the public, admit it. A new evidence of it is the publication of a sixth edition of "The Story of Fort Frayne." The story is adapted from the drama of the same name, principally written by Captain King. The manuscript of the drama was lost before it was produced on the stage, and it was rewritten as a story. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely.

F. Tennyson Neely, Chicago, has published a new edition of "Nye and Riley's Wit and Humor," a collection of humorous poems

and sketches of "Bill" Nye and James Whitcomb Riley; also "Bill Nye's Sparks," a collection of sketches by Nye exclusively. Both are issued in very cheap form with paper covers. Price, 25 cents. series, published by Roberts Brothers, Box ton, is "Handbook of Arctic Discoveries,"

After I got the posts planted I had no hammer and nails. These cost me \$2.20. I worked hard at the job for several evenings, and finally completed it. Then I golo and shows mastery of the subject.

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Order of Business in State Convention. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: ferent parts of the State I find that there is a growing feeling that there should be some change in the order of business at the State convention. I think there is a very general desire that the order of nor tion, should be reversed, and that the con vention should continue for two days. In some States where the ticket is arrang by the "bosses" of the party, and the conhave this year, where the people will make the ticket by their accredited representa-tives, it is of the utmost importance that and in order. The business of this conven-tion is of vital interest to the party and State. No great lawsuit in which large is-sues are at stake is rushed through by long-continued day and night sessions of the court, whereby the patience and energy of all parties concerned are exhausted. The same rule will apply in conventions who convention. Four years ago the Republicant convention did not adjourn till nearly day light of the merning following the day of its meeting. Not half, and sometimes not one-fourth, of the delegates were present At some stages of the voting some counties. were represented by one delegate. This is not fair to the candidates, and is not a popular or true representation of the people. Candidates for the Appellate and Supreme Courts are usually the last of the ticket nominated. These nominations should be made with the with the utmost discretion a the people. They deal with the property rights and liberties of the people, and con into nearer touch with the people than ar other of the State officers, and therefore should not be nominated by a handful of del egates at the closing hour of a tired-out con-vention. With the great number of candi-dates for the different offices and the endates for the different offices and the en-thusiastic rivalry of the aspirants it looks now like an impossibility to get through the work in one day. With a dozen candidates for Governor and no one of them having any "cinch" on the place, it will be almost a miracle if a Governor is nominated before the greater part of the day is sumed. If the State committee could de upon two days for the convention and a prise the delegates thereof, there would no trouble about the delegates remaining for the two days. If it is not so decide then reverse the order then reverse the order of nominations and keep the enthusiasm for the head of the ticket for the last of the convention WILL H. CRAIG.

Noblesville, Ind., March 27. Business Changes and Removals. The old china and glassware house least, and until their spring stock arrives the discount sale will continue and bargains may

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